

INFORMATION REPORT

CD NO. 25X1

COUNTRY USSR (Karelo-Finnish SSR)
 SUBJECT Radio Installations in Petrozavodsk

DATE DISTR. 28 Feb. 1952

NO. OF PAGES 3

PLACE ACQUIRED

NO. OF ENCLS. 3
 (LISTED BELOW)

DATE OF INFO.

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SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.

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The first PW indicated that there was a transmitting and receiving station on the southern edge of Petrozavodsk (61°49' N/34°20' E), Karelo-Finnish S.S.R., on a high hill, just east of the river which flows through the town. This station consisted of an old installation and a new one. According to a German from the Baltic States, a radio technician, who worked as a foreman in a Soviet construction detail dispatched by a Moscow enterprise, the old installation relayed and amplified broadcasts from Moscow. The transmissions, presumably made by radiotelephony, were beamed to the Petrozavodsk area. [redacted] the area covered by the radio station was to be enlarged to include the Scandinavian countries since, according to the German radio technician, the output of the transmitter had been increased four times. (1)

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2. The old antenna system had four wooden masts, each 30 meters high, set up in two groups, one off each side of the radio station. Each mast was 50 meters from the other mast in its group and interconnected with it by two wires. Each of the groups of two masts was connected with the radio station by an overhead line. Parallel to this system was a second antenna system of eight wooden masts, each 4 meters high. This system was also divided into two sections, the distance between masts in each section being 10 meters. The second antenna system was connected with the radio station by underground cables. (2)
3. The new installation was a radio tower whose construction begun in October 1948, and was to be completed by January 1949. The work was done by a special Soviet radio construction detail. In January 1949 this tower was 40 meters high, but, according to a Soviet radio technician, it was eventually to be 240 meters. It was a steel framework, which did not taper at the top. The individual sections of the tower were 8 meters high. Each section was made up of four interconnected angle irons, arranged in a square. The

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The sides of the angle irons each measured 15 cm and were 14 mm thick. The lower part of the tower was covered with steel plates and rested on eight foundations, 2 meters square and 5 meters deep. The tower was braced by 12 to 15 cables. (2) One hundred and twenty copper wires, each 150 meters long, were laid out in the form of a star around the radio tower, 20 cm underground.

4. The Soviet radio technician said that the old radio station operated on long, medium and short waves and that its output had been increased four times. Source thought it possible that the new radio installation was an ultra short-wave transmitter. (3)
5. The power transmission line, supported by masts 13 meters high, led to the transformer station. One transformer station had been set up in January 1949, and two more were scheduled to be erected. A small, 1,000-volt motor of German origin was housed in a wooden annex to the old radio station. This motor was probably a transformer. (4) In early 1949 the radio station was connected with the transformer station by a Siemens lead cable, 200 meters long. The cable ditch was 70 cm deep.
6. Until 1 January 1949 the installation was assigned to the Petrozavodsk post office and was occupied by about nine men.
7. A mobile radio station consisting of four Pullman coaches of 54 tons each was standing on a siding, at the northeast edge of the town near Lake Onega and near Leningrad Street. This radio station had a steel mast, tapering toward the top and 50 to 60 meters high. The noise of running power units was heard from one of the coaches. (5)
8. The second PW reported that the transmitter of the Radio Komitee (sic), a red brick structure resembling a church, was at the intersection of Lenin Street and Kirov Street. (6) A cable ditch, 70 cm deep, led from there to the "Radio Stantsia" (sic). The cable was 3 to 4 cm thick.
9. The "Radio Stantsia" was on a hill south of the railroad bridge over the river. It was a flat stone structure with a steel mast 30 meters high. The construction of another mast, 120 meters high, was begun about February 1949. In addition, a three-story dwelling was being built. About 130 insulated copper wires, 5 mm thick and about 100 meters long, had been laid out 30 cm underground. They radiated from the foundation of the new radio tower under construction. At night the radio station was marked by red lights.
10. A radio station with a 40-meter steel mast was between the mouth of the river leading into Lake Onega and the shipyard to the southeast. The machinery connected with this station was housed in railroad cars, parked on a siding.
11. The third PW reported that a mobile radio station housed in railroad cars was on the shore of Lake Onega between the mouth of the river and the Old Port, about 350 meters east of the small power plant. It consisted of three railroad coaches. The first coach had the antenna system, coach 2 had the machinery and coach 3 provided living quarters. (7) The antenna mast, which was fitted on the roof of the coach, was 30 meters high. Four wires led to the top of the steel mast which had a loop antenna. The machinery in car 2 was a 150 to 200-kw installation. According to other PWs who were trained radio operators, the radio station was a short-wave station.

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12. Eight to ten MVD soldiers wearing green-bordered epaulets were seen near the radio station.

Comments.

- (1) This is obviously a broadcasting station, a subsidiary station of Radio Moscow. No details are available on its output and frequencies.
- (2) See Annex 1 for source's layout sketch of the transmitting and receiving station. Also in this Annex are sketches of the radio tower.
- (3) The new installations cannot possibly be an ultra short-wave transmitter. Probably it is a modern-type radio mast working without antenna.
- (4) The motor probably was a transformer for the generation of 1,000 volts.
- (5) The mobile radio station probably is a reserve transmitter with short-wave directional effect.
- (6) See Annex 2 for source #2's sketch, indicating the location of the radio stations.
- (7) See Annex 3 for source 3's sketch of the mobile railroad station.

3 Annexes:

- (1) Transmitting and Receiving Station at Petrozavodsk
- (2) MVD Radio Station at Petrozavodsk
- (3) MVD Radio Station at Petrozavodsk

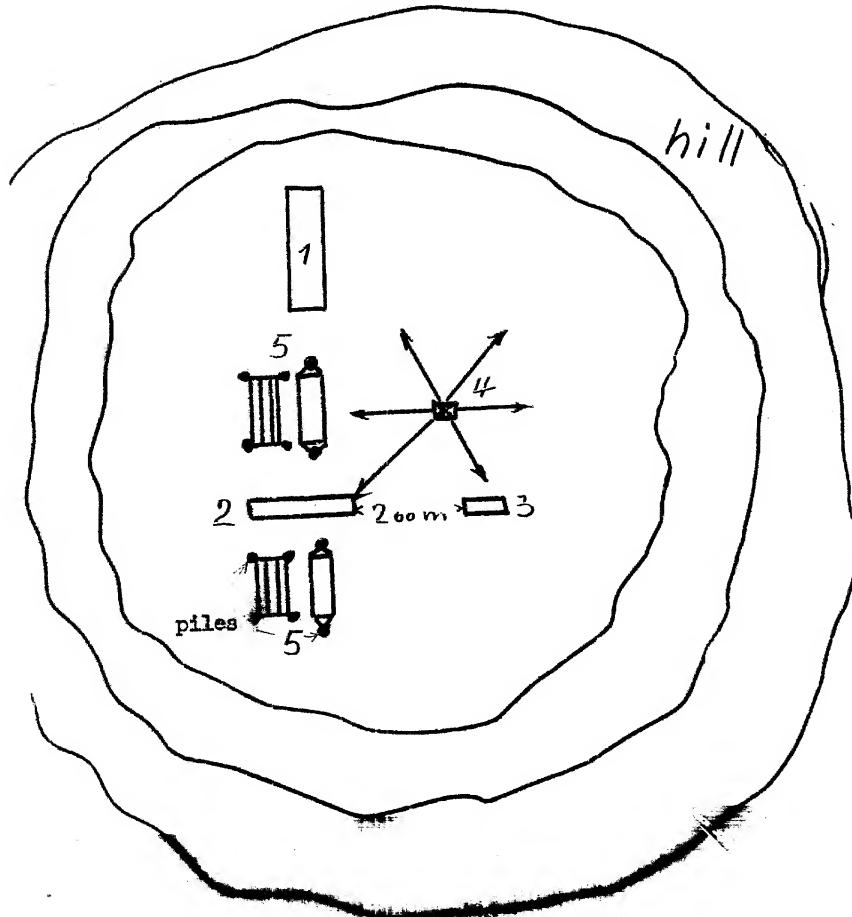
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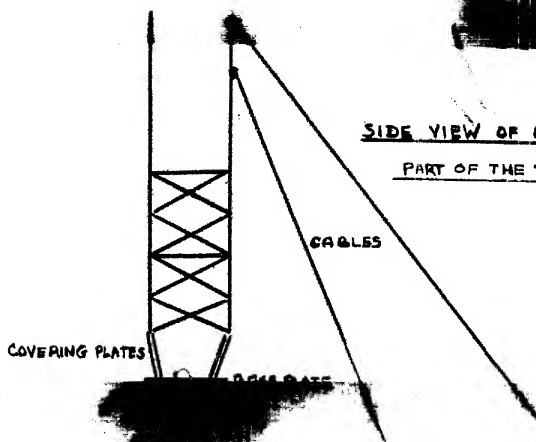
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- Legend:
- 1 Dwelling house or administration building
 - 2 Radio station
 - 3 Transformer house
 - 4 Radio tower (new)
 - 5 Old installation



TOP VIEW OF ONE SECTION



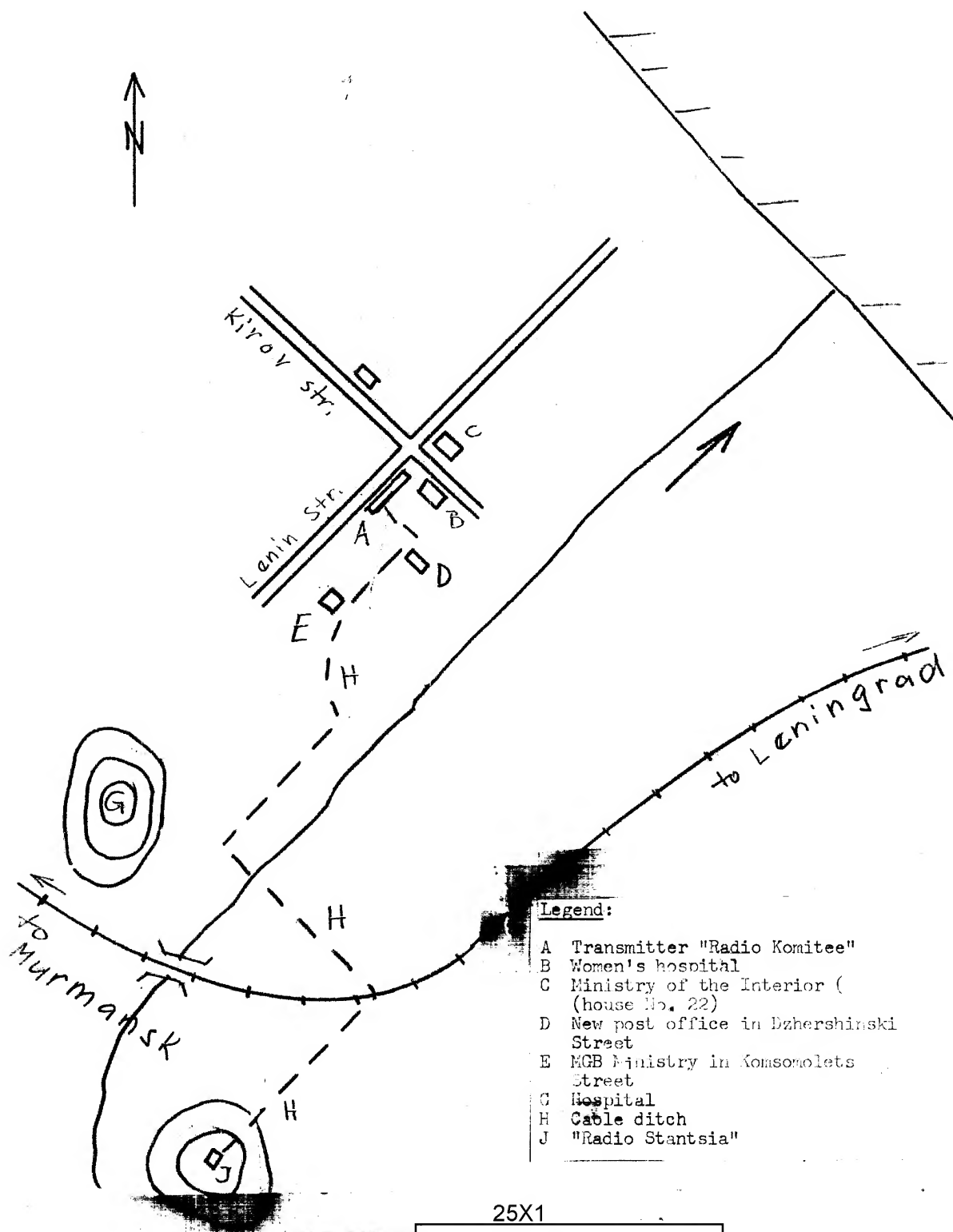
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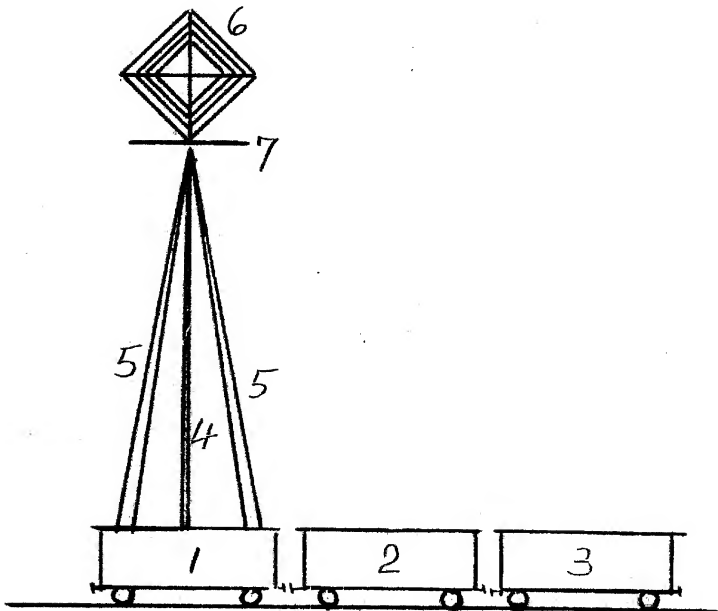
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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

~~MD Radio Station at Patrasarodak~~

Legend:

- 1 Coach 1, radio car
- 2 Coach 2, machine car
- 3 Coach 3, living facilities
- 4 Antenna mast
- 5 Four holding cables
- 6 Loop antenna
- 7 Elliptical bracing



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